Community Status Report and Proposed Revisions to the JDL Data Fusion Model

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Outline

- Community Status The Sensor/Data Fusion Working Group
 - Origins
 - Status & Problems
 - Community Ideas and Feedback
 - The JDL Data Fusion Model -
 - Taxonomy
 - Functional Model
 - Proposed Revisions

Data Fusion is Essential to Interoperability and Information Utility*

- Expect reduced expenditures for expensive sensor platforms:
 - Reduced coverage
 - Fewer specialized missions
 - Less redundancy / Fewer alternatives
- Therefore, increased emphasis will be placed on processing, to do more with less
- Flow, access and use of information
 - Communications bandwidth and connectivity
 - Data Correlation and Fusion
 - Collection Management & Battle Management

* Diane Roark, Senior Staff Member, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence; presented at SWC Combat Info/Intel Correlation Symp., Jan 96)

Sensor Fusion Benefits

Combine Multi-Source/Multi-Discipline Information

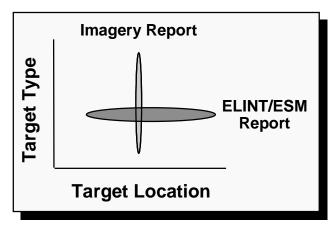
- Target refinement: location/track, ID
- Cross-domain imaging (e.g. E-O+SAR)
- Force structure assessment
- Own force vulnerability assessment
- Supports Planning/Plan Execution/Re-planning

Maintain Track Continuity: Correlate Time-Separated Observations

- Intermittent sensor passes
- Terrain masking and countermeasures

Cross-Sensor Cueing

- More efficient search
- Enhanced detection (cued dwells; reduced threshold)
- Reduced requirements on individual sensors (sensitivity, coverage, accuracy)
- LO techniques (passive cueing of radar; bistatic sensing)



General Deficiencies in Data Fusion Systems

EFFECTIVENESS:

- **Performance:** Lack of timely, accurate target & situation awareness
- Focus: Information not tailored to decision-maker's needs
- User Confidence: Can't assess information quality
- Interoperability: Legacy systems can't talk to one another
- Data Exploitation: Reported data doesn't include some types of useful data

AFFORDABILITY:

Every new system is designed from scratch

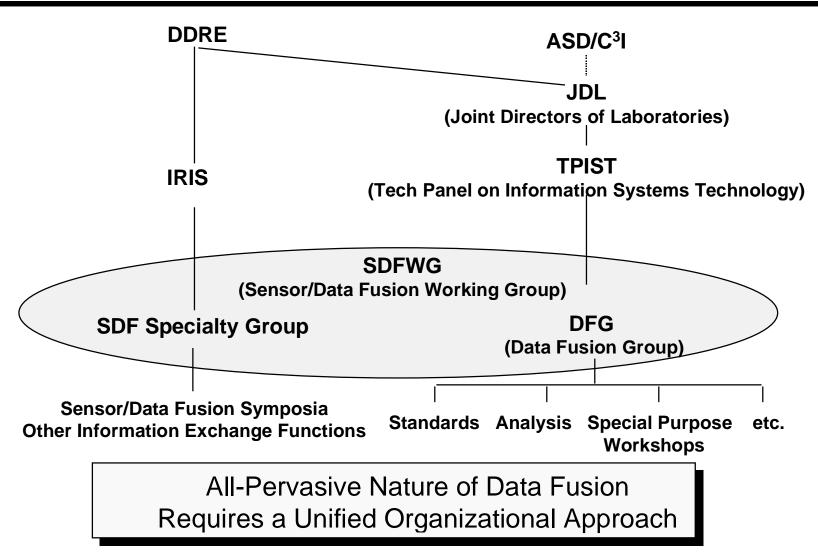
Problem Analysis

- Failure to use available data and designs
- Lack of
 - Standard methods for specifying data fusion problems
 - Objective performance metrics
 - Generally accepted comparative analyses of alternative techniques
 - Standard multi-spectral/multi-discipline target/collection models
- Diverse data fusion systems can be represented under a common paradigm but it requires:
 - Requirements & MOPs
 - Target/ Collection Models
 - Architectures & Functions
 - Data Sets
- Use of such a paradigm would facilitate
 - System Acquisition
- Operation/ Interoperability

Adaptation/Re-use

- Evaluation

Sensor/Data Fusion Working Group Family Tree



Sensor/Data Fusion Working Group

To develop a successful Fusion process (automated or manual) a good understanding of the following is required:

- 1. Physics of the Sensor/Collector AND the Phenomena (NSSF)
- 2. Data Fusion Processes (DFG)
- 3. Warfare Mission Area
- 4. Customer/User
- In the current Era of C4ISR and emphasis and need for integration, it is past time that we, as a community, started working on these issues.

Key Data Fusion Problems[18,20]

• "Easy" Problems: Solutions Known → Coordination, Funding, Engineering

StovepipesC3 Architecture

Interoperability & Data Latency
 C3 Arch, Interfaces & Processing

Spatio-Temporal Alignment
 C3, Registration, Calibration

Integration with Collection Management
 C3 Arch, Process Control

Confidence Normalization
 Source Modeling, Reporting

High Density, Dynamic Environments
 Hyp Generation, Hyp Selection

• **Difficult Problems:** Fundamental Research Needed → *Science*

Predictable Performance
 Modeling & Simulation

Highly Ambiguous, Noise-Like Indicators
 Context Sensitive HG, HITL

"Subtly-Related" Indicators
 Adaptive Fusion Trees, HITL

Low Confidence Models
 Hyp Generation, Hyp Selection,

Dynamic Databases, HITL

Current and Potential Future Activities

	CURRENT		FUTURE	
Community Information Exchange - Government/Industry/Academia				
	National Symposium (with IRIS)Workshops		International SymposiumProfessional JournalEducation Programs	
Standards - Acquisition, Test and Evaluation				
	Functional Model and TaxonomyEngineering Guidelines		 – Algorithm/Software Library – Test Sets – Interfaces – Performance Metrics 	

Evolve toward an Information Analysis Center (IAC)

Develop Strategy to Coordinate Roles and Responsibilities

- Define Functional Needs
 - Standards for Acquisition, System Engineering, T&E
 - Data exchange and commonality
 - Technology Development
 - Information Exchange
 - Symposia, Workshops, Education, Publication
 - Data Bases and Models
 - Algorithms, Multi-Source Test Sets and Models
- Coordinate with
 - DUSD A&T
 - ASD/C³I
 - DDR&E
 - CMS
 - Joint Staff (JCS)

- DISA (DII/COE)
- DARPA
- Labs
- Intel Agencies
- Services
- Work Toward a Prototype IAC

Burgeoning Symposia - Need Coordination?

- IEEE Fusion 98 (International Open)
- National Correlation Working Group (NCWG)
- ISCAS Special Session
- Exploitation Technology Symposium (ETS)
- SPIE Fusion Sessions
- Others?

Outline

- The Sensor/Data Fusion Working Group FE White
 - Origins
 - Status & Problems
 - Community Ideas and Feedback
- The JDL Data Fusion Model AN Steinberg
 - Functional Model
 - Taxonomies
 - Proposed Revisions
 - Example Applications
 - Summary Assessment and Key Problems

Definitions[19]

A process dealing with the association, correlation, and combination of data and information from single and multiple sources to achieve refined position and identity estimates, and complete and timely assessments of situation and threats, and their significance.

The process is characterized by continuous refinements of its estimates and assessments, and by evaluation of of the process itself, to achieve improved results.

Sensor Fusion = Data Fusion from Multiple Sensors (same or different sensor types)

 Data Fusion = Combining information to estimate or predict the state of some aspect of the world

some aspect of the world Situation **Data Fusion Functions:** (etc.) **Cross-Force Relations** Data Alignment Force Structure **Traditional** (spatio-temporal, **Focus** Unit **Platform** data normalization, (etc.) evidence conditioning) Signal Data Association (hypothesize entities) Reports

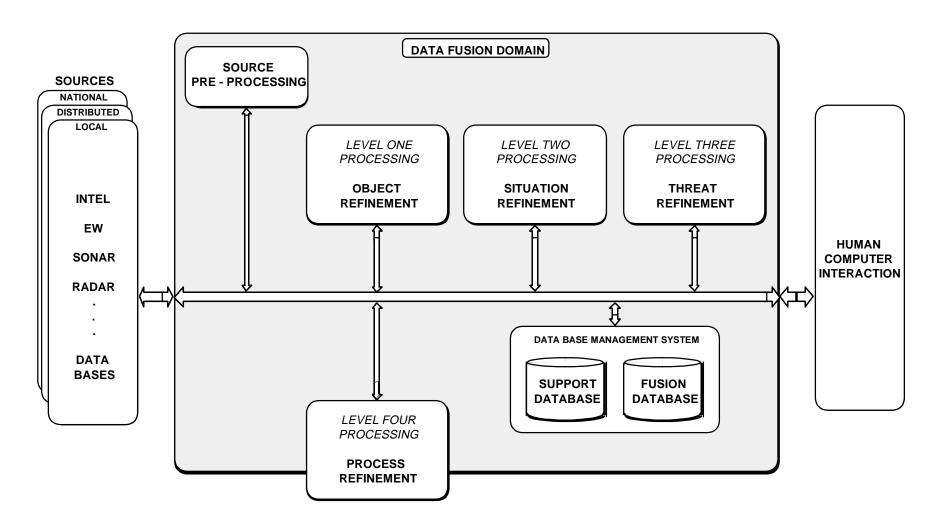
Reports

State Estimation

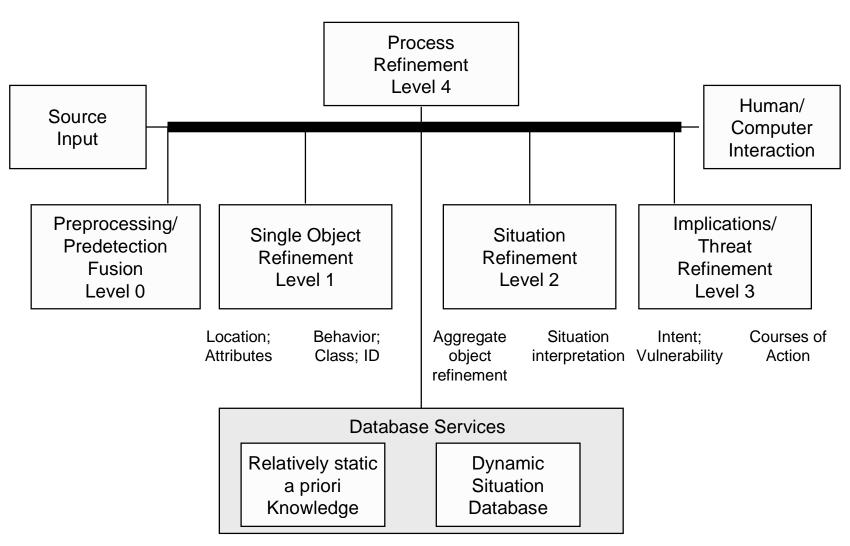
& Prediction

Data Fusion Model

(Revised 1992)



JDL Data Fusion Functional Model (Revised 1997)



Definition of Component Functions

ALIGNMENT:	Transforming data to common formats and frames of reference (spatio-temporal, measurement and attributive) and confidence.
CORRELATION:	Computing the "similarity" in data
ASSOCIATION:	Determining likelihood that data could have been caused by the same entity
TRACKING:	Creating and updating entity state estimates by associating sensor measurements over time using a predictive model of entity dynamics
CLASSIFICATION	Determining that a perceived entity is of a generic or specific type
IDENTIFICATION	Recognizing a perceived entity as particular individual
SITUATION ASSESSMENT	Inferring relations among entities, to include force structure and cross force relations, communications, physical context, etc.
IMPACT ASSESSMENT:	Estimating the significance (i.e cost/benefit) of perceived or predicted situations and impact on planned actions
THREAT ASSESSMENT:	Significance assessment regarding detected or predicted hostile situations, to include force susceptibilities and vulnerabilities to enemy postures, intentions and courses of action

Data Fusion Functional Model[17,19]

The JDL model (1987-91) and the draft revised model (1998)

- Level 0 Sub-Object Data Association and Estimation: pixel/signal level data association and characterization
- Level 1 Object Refinement: observation-to-track association, continuous state estimation (e.g. kinematics) and discrete state estimation (e.g. target type and ID) and prediction
- Level 2 Situation Refinement: object clustering and relational analysis, to include force structure and cross force relations, communications, physical context, etc.
- Level 3 Impact Assessment Threat Refinement: intent estimation, event prediction, consequence prediction, susceptibility and vulnerability assessment
- Level 4: Process Refinement: adaptive data acquisition and processing (an element of Resource Management)

Additional and Revised Taxonomies

- Physical Object
 - Object, Entity, Target
- System Representation of Physical Object
 - Track, Perceived Entity, (Target) Hypothesis
- Object State Dimensionality
 - Attributive/Kinematic, Discrete/Continuous
- Concrete Physical Object
 - Object, Target, Platform
- Aggregations
 - Clusters, Aggregate Objects, Ensembles
- Data Alignment
 - Common Referencing, Data Pre-Processing

Data Fusion Levels: Alternative Schemes

Data Fusion	Type of Data Exploited	Type of Process		Type of Entity Characterized
"Level"		Association	Estimation	Characterized
0	Measurements • Pixels • Predetected	DetectionSegmentationFeature Extraction	Feature State Est.Signal State Est.State Prediction	RegionFeature(Detected)
	Signals	Sorting	State Frediction	Signal
1	Regions/ FeaturesSignalsTracks	Report/Track Track/Track	Object State Est.Object State Prediction	 Physical Object (Platform, Target, Equipment)
2	Relationships • Subordination • Coordination • Conflict	Relational Bayesian Nets Clustering Templating	Aggregate State Est.State Prediction	 Aggregation (Unit, Force Structure, Comm Net, etc.) Situation
3	 Track State/Prediction Relationship to Own Assets Cost Model 	Filtering Relational Analysis	State PredictionCost/ Significance Est.	 Threat State (Event, Time, Relationship) Event Prediction Significance
4	 Object/Situation State Event Prediction/ Significance Response Plan Uncertainty State 	Operations ResearchOptimal Control	Planning & ControlOf Fusion ProcessOf Information Acquisition Process	Plan & ControlsData FusionCollection MgmtPart of Resource Mgmt

SWC Project Correlation Engineering Guidelines

Data Fusion Engineering Guidelines

- Architectures
- Data Alignment
- Data Correlation
- State Estimation

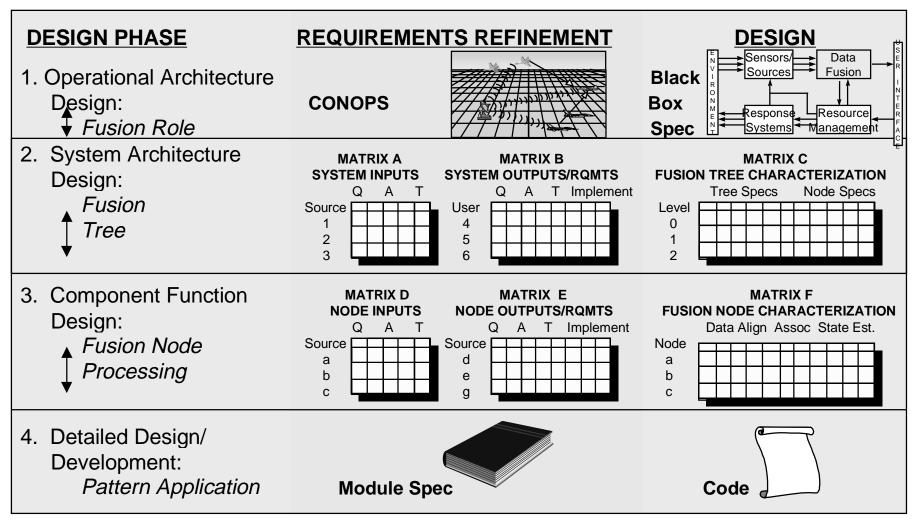
• System Paradigm

- Taxonomy
- Evaluation Metrics:
 MOPs, MOEs
- Object-Oriented
 System Representation

• **Engineering Process**

- Fusion System Role & Requirements
- Functional Partitioning:
- Fusion Tree
- Technique Applicability: Fusion Nodes

Data Fusion System Engineering Phases & Products[17,18,19]



Note: Q A T = Data Quality, Availability, Timeliness

Data Fusion Design in C4ISR Architecture Frameworks

Matrices A-B

Operational

Identifies Warfighter Needs Processing & Info Exchange Requirements

New Technological Capabilities

Data Fusion Engineering Guidelines

Technical

Identifies Standards and Conventions

Processing and Information Exchange Requirements

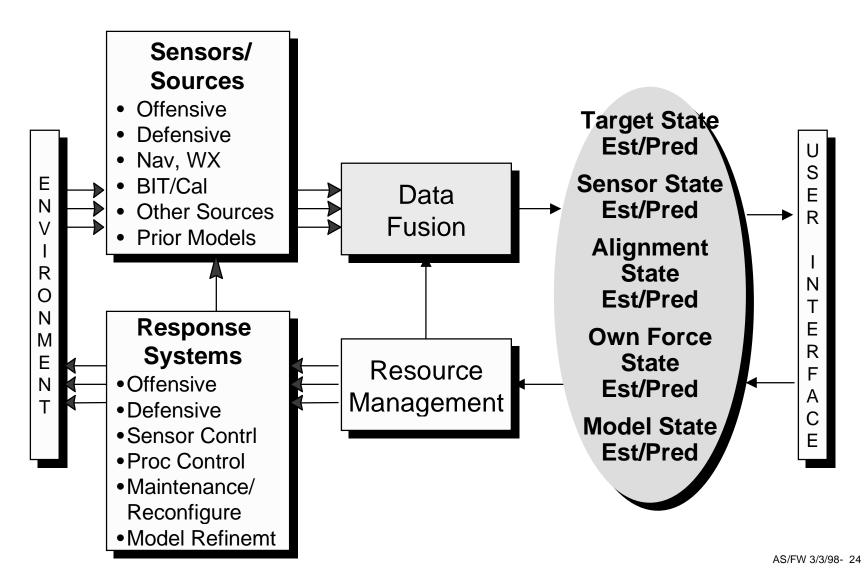
Matrices C-F

Systems

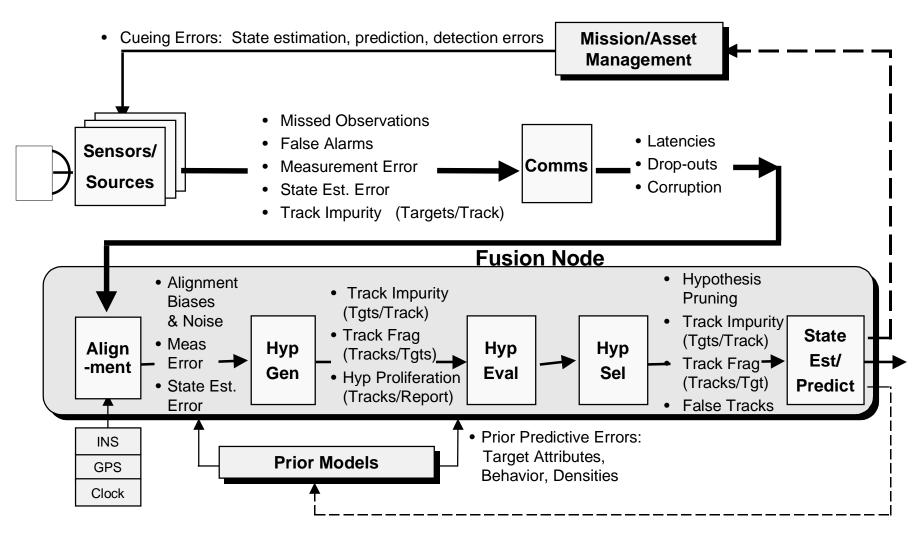
Overlays Capabilities and Requirements to Identified Standards

Time-Phased Technical Guidance

Role of Data Fusion in an Integrated Information Processing System

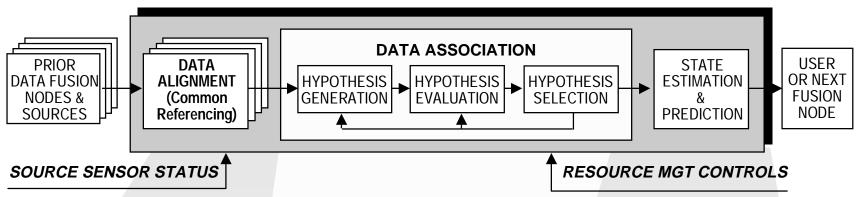


Sensor Fusion Performance is Affected by System Context



Fusion Node Paradigm

DATA FUSION NODE

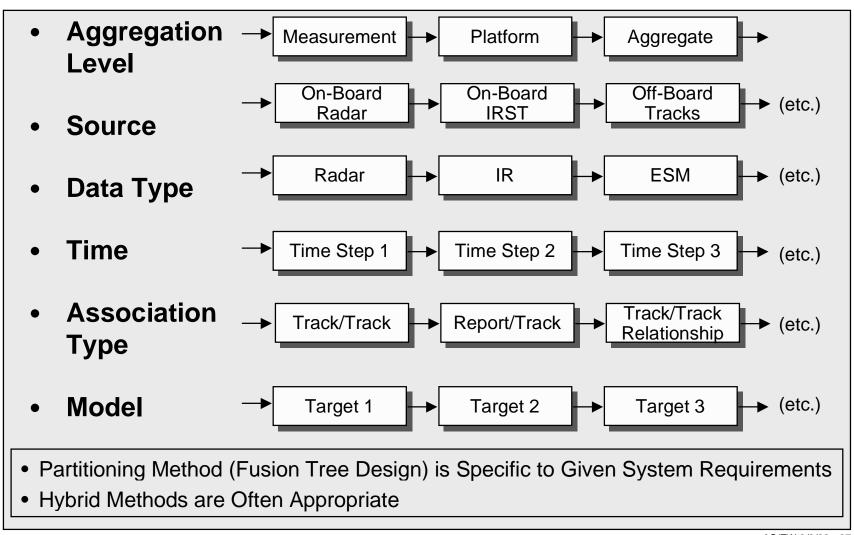


- DETECT AND RESOLVE DATA CONFLICTS
- CONVERT DATA TO COMMON TIME AND COORDINATE FRAME
- COMPENSATE FOR SOURCE MISALIGNMENT

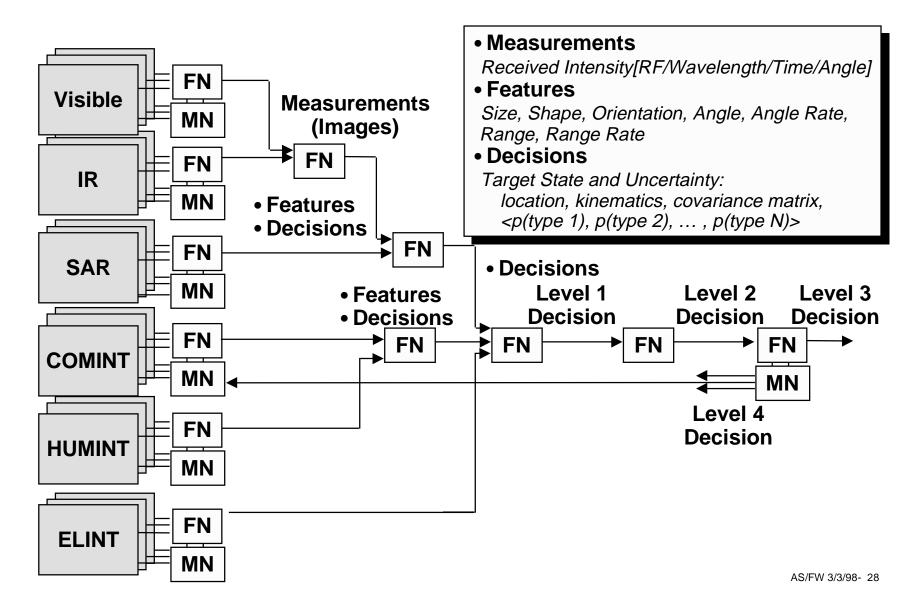
- GENERATE FEASIBLE & CONFIRMED ASSOCIATION HYPOTHESES
- SCORE HYPOTHESIZED DATA ASSOCIATIONS
- SELECT, DELETE, OR FEEDBACK DATA ASSOCIATIONS

- ESTIMATE/PREDICT ENTITY STATES
 - KINEMATICS, ATTRIBUTES, ID, RELATIONAL STATES
- ESTIMATE SENSOR/SOURCE MISALIGNMENTS
- FEED FORWARD SOURCE/ SENSOR STATUS

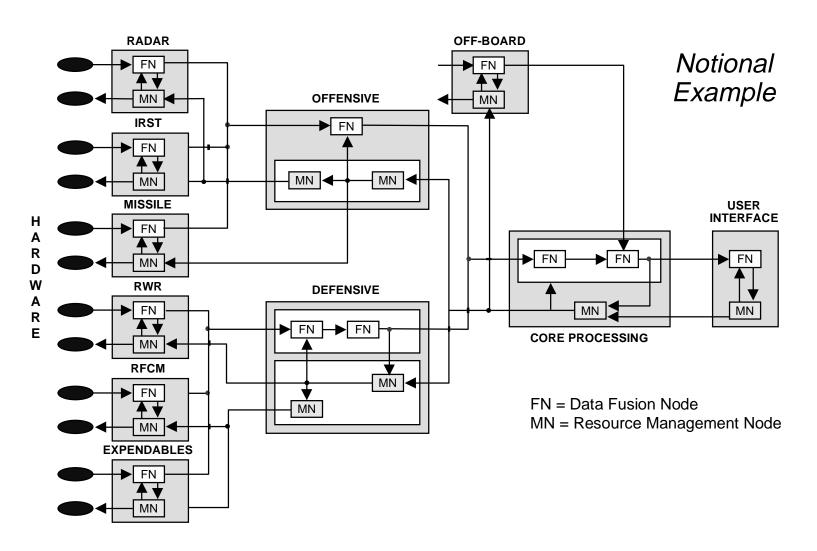
Alternative Fusion Tree Partitioning Schemes[17,18,19]



Battlefield Situation Awareness Example



Hybrid Architecture Example: Data Fusion and Resource Management Trees



Summary Data Fusion Technology Assessment (1 of 2)[4]

DATA FUSION LEVEL	SUMMARY OF THE STATE OF THE ART	CURRENT LIMITATIONS	DESIRED NEAR TERM CAPABILITIES
Level 1: Positional, Kinematic, Attribute Estimation	Relatively mature numerous techniques for tracking current research in MHT, JPDA trackers Object I/D fusion dominated by feature & decision methods current R&D in ANS and syntactic methods	 Difficulty tracking targets in dense target environment, low SNR, maneuvering targets Selection of attributes for classification Selection/use of multiple techniques in concert 	 Off-the-shelf software package for robust estimation Multi-technique approach for object I/D Methodology & guidelines for algorithm selection Standard test beds, data sets
Levels 2 and 3: Situation and Significance	Relatively immature heuristic techniques include templating, expert systems numerous experimental prototypes	 Doctrinal Basis not well-defined Limited understanding of decision makers needs Evolving threat environment Limited cognitive models 	 Robust techniques to solve subset of situation/threat refinement Basis for cognitive models
Level 4: Process Refinement	Mixed maturity well founded technology for single sensor immature for multi-sensors MOPs defined prototype expert systems	 MOE not well-defined Disconnect between mission management and fusion management Hybrid architectures challenging 	 MOE/MOP Consensus Metrics baseline Generic architecture and techniques for multisensor control

Summary Data Fusion Technology Assessment (2 of 2)[4]

DATA FUSION FUNCTIONAL AREA	SUMMARY OF THE STATE OF THE ART	CURRENT LIMITATIONS	DESIRED NEAR TERM CAPABILITIES
Human- Computer interface (HCI)	 Numerous tools for rapid prototyping Current research in display design, crew position layout, workload aspects Ergonomic <i>vice</i> cognitive focus 	 Limited HCI research specific to data fusion Limited cognitive models for focus of attention, stress management, alternative decision styles 	 Integrated exploitation of advanced technology (e.g., HDTV, virtual reality, multi- media) Intelligent Groupware Multi-person HCI
Data Base Management	 Numerous commercial tools (relational models) Fourth-generation query languages Trend toward object-oriented DBMS 	 Simultaneous optimization of storage and retrieval Distributed concurrency Multi-level security 	 Natural language interfaces S/W based solution to multilevel security COTS DBMS to handle diverse data (image, text, data, KBS)
Development Environment	 Robust development standards and procedures for conventional systems Widespread development of application specific prototypes Single vs. multi-sensor models 	 Lack of Standard MOPs and test sets Disjoint test beds and simulation tools Limited tools/MOE for Level 2,3 fusion 	 Robust test-bed for Test and Evaluation Metrics for MOP/MOE Fusion Software Library and Clearinghouse Data Fusion System Engineering methodology

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Community Update - <u>Summary</u>

- Pervasiveness of Data Fusion Is a Double-edged Sword:
 - Belongs to Everybody but Nobody
- Infrastructure is Needed to Reduce Acquisition, Development and Operational Costs
 - Architecture Standards
 - Coordination
 - DOD, Other Government, Industry, Academia, Internationa
- Community Needs Activism
 - Next Generation of Leaders